KAZAKSTAN

COUNTRY PROFILE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF AGENDA 21:
REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE SINCE THE
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON
ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992**

**Information Provided by the Government of Kazakstan to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
June 1997**

United Nations Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development
Division for Sustainable Development
The Information contained in this Country Profile is also available on the World Wide Web, as follows:
http://www.un.org/dpcsd/earthsummit

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KAZAKSTAN

This country profile has been provided by:

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Date: June 1997

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Note from the Secretariat: An effort has been made to present all country profiles within a common format, with an equal number of pages. However, where Governments Have not provided information for the tables appended to Chapters 4 and 17, those tables have been omitted entirely in order to reduce the overall length of the profile and save paper. Consequently, there may be some minor inconsistencies among the formats of the different country profiles.

All statistics are rendered as provided by the respective Governments.

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ACRONYMS

APELL	Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ELCI	Environmental Liaison Centre International
EMINWA	environmentally sound management of inland water
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch (WMO)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS	Global Environmental Monitoring System (UNEP)
GEMS/WATER	Global Water Quality Monitoring Programme
GESAMP	Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution
GIPME	Global Investigation of Pollution in Marine Environment (UNESCO)
GIS	Geographical Information System
GLOBE	Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment
GOS	Global Observing System (WMO/WWW)
GRID	Global Resource Information Database
GSP	generalized system of preferences
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP-WASAD	International Action Programme on Water and Sustainable Agricultural Development
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IBSRAM	International Board of Soil Resources and Management
ICCA	International Council of Chemical Associations
ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
ICPIC	International Cleaner Production Information Clearing House
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IEEA	Integrated environmental and economic accounting
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGADD	Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (ICSU)
IGBP/START	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme/Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INFOTERRA	International Environment Information system (UNEP)
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IPM	integrated pest management
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITC	International Tin Council
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PGRFA	plant genetic resources for agriculture
PIC	prior informed consent procedure
SADCC	South African Development Co-ordination Conference
SARD	sustainable agriculture and rural development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator
UNEP	United N...ions Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU	United Nations University
WCP	World Climate Programme (WMO/UNEP/ICSU/UNESCO)
WFC	World Food Council
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (also called World Wildlife Fund)
WWW	World Weather Watch (WMO)

OVERVIEW

Stretching between the Caspian Sea and China, the Republic of Kazakstan is the largest of Central Asian Republic and the second largest of the former Soviet Republics. The country has the total land area of 2.7 million km, the size of Western Europe. Nearly 60% of the land is steppe, 26% is desert, 3.5% forests, and 10% mountainous. With a total precipitation of about 207 mm of rain per year, the country has a distinctly continental climate characterised by hot, dry summers and short winters with low snowfall. Kazakstan also has one of the smallest amounts of accessible water resources among the FSU republics. Kazakstan's population is approximately 17 million, 59% of whom live in urban areas.

FACT SHEET

KAZAKSTAN

1. Name of Key National Sustainable Development Coordination Mechanism(s)/Council(s).
Center of National Environmental Action Plan

Contact point (Name, Title, Office): Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development

Telephone: (3272) 63-16-12, (3272) 50-77-84 **Fax:** (3272) 50-77-84 **e-mail:** neapkz@online.ru

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2. Membership/Composition/Chairperson: Bulat Esekin, National Coordinator, Chairman

2a. List of ministries and agencies involved: Ministry of Ecology, Ministry of Health

Coordinator: Center of National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development

2b. Names of para-statal bodies and institutions involved, as well as participating of academic and private sector bodies:
Institute of Ecology and others

2c. Names of non-governmental organizations involved:
Fund of environmental education support, Environmental Unit of associations and enterprises "Tabigat" and others.

3. Mandate role of above mechanism/council:
- coordination of activities aimed at introducing the sustainability component into development-oriented decisions.

4. If available, attach a diagram (organization chart) showing national coordination structure and linkages between ministries:

KAZAKSTAN

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 2: **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES (with special emphasis on TRADE)**

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
No information.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
No information.

3. Major Groups:
No information.

4. Finance:
No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation:
No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 3: COMBATING POVERTY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **Focus of national strategy**

No information.

- **Highlight activities aimed at the poor and linkages to the environment**

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
No information.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
No information.

3. Major Groups:
No information.

4. Finance:
No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation:
NB: Developed countries, where domestic poverty alleviation is not a major concern may wish to briefly describe their position regarding global poverty alleviation.
No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 199_	
Unemployment (%)					
Population living in absolute poverty					
Public spending on social sector %					
Other data					

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

- **National policy objectives/focus**

No information.

- **National targets**

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
No information.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
No information.

3. Major Groups:
No information.

4. Finance:
No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation:
No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	1992	Latest 199_	
GDP per capita (current US$)					
Real GDP growth (%)					
Annual energy consumption per capita (Kg. of oil equivalent per capita)					
Motor vehicles in use per 1000 inhabitants					
Other data					

Government policies affecting consumption and production.

1. **Goals and Agents (Stakeholders)**

Indicate with a (X) those agents which your Governments policies are meant most to influence.

Agents / Goals	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	Households	Civil society
Material efficiency					
Energy efficiency:					
Transport					
Housing					
Other					
Waste:					
Reduce					
Reuse					
Recycle					

Comments:

2. Means & Measures and Agents (Stakeholders)

Indicate with an (R) those agents who assume primary responsibility for any of the policy measures indicated; indicate with an (I) the agents for which the impact is expected to be especially significant.

Means & Measures / Agents	Producers	Local authorities	Central Government	House-holds	Civil Society
Improving understanding and analysis					
Information and education (e.g., radio/TV/press)					
Research					
Evaluating environmental claims					
Form partnerships					
Applying tools for modifying behaviour					
Community based strategies					
Social incentives/disincentives (e.g., ecolabelling)					
Regulatory instruments					
Economic incentives/disincentives					
Voluntary agreements of producer responsibility for aspects of product life cycle					
Provision of enabling facilities and infrastructure (e.g., transportation alternatives, recycling)					
Procurement policy					
Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing performance					
Action campaign					
Other (specify)					

Comments:

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:**
No information.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:**
No information.

3. **Major Groups:**
No information.

4. **Finance:**
No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:**
No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1993	Latest 199_	
Population (Thousands) mid-year estimates				
Annual rate of increase (1990-1993)				
Surface area (Km^2)				
Population density (people/Km^2)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Health care remains one of major issues in Kazakstan as every forth person was suffered from respiratory decease in 1995. The most cases of diseases were in Almaty, Eastern-Kazakstan oblast, Semipalatenskaya oblast and Karagandinskaya oblast where the level of emissions from transport, ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry was the highest and where nuclear bombs were tested. The highest concentration of tuberculosis was in Atyrauskaya oblast, Kyzylordinskaya oblast and Easter-Kazakstan oblast where the quality of water is lower than normal. The half of population suffered from cancer especially in regions where industry was located. The highest level of mortality was in Eastern-Kazakstan oblast, and Northern-Kazakstan oblast where 13,6 and 12,1 people died per 1000 in 1995.

Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) coordinates activities on collection and analysing the information in order to identify the connection between rate of diseases and pollution. Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Health, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD)

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a coordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1995	
Life expectancy at birth	60	60	58	
Male				
Female	67	67	62	
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	32.7	26.4	27.0	
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)				
Access to safe drinking water (% of population)	85	95	95	
Access to sanitation services (% of population)		55	55	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: No information.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure:
No information.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
No information.

3. Major Groups:
No information.

4. Finance:
No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation:
No information.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1990	1995	
Urban population in % of total population			
Annual rate of growth of urban population (%)			
Largest city population (in % of total population)			
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING
(See pages vii and viii at the beginning of the profile)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakstan of February 19, 1996, N21-8/1725 and the provisions of the Conception of Environmental Safety approved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Kazakstan dated April 30, 1996, Coordinating Working Group (CWG) Has carried out the preparatory phase of work on the National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) with the support of the UNDP and Harvard Institute of International Development.

The CWG's activities resulted in working out the joint action plan on the environmental priority problem solution involving ministries and departments, central and local agencies, public communities. In November 1996, the Programme for 1997 was adopted at the Republican conference. Being approved by the Government it was directed to all central and local agencies for implementation (the Government order of February 18, 1997 N21-3/002/718).This Programme was supported by international organisations. At present the World Bank and the UNDP awarded grants to support the NEAP/SD preparation plan.

According to the RK Government Resolution and orders N137 of 03.02.1997 and N21-3/002-718 of 18.02.1997 and N20 of 27.03.1997 as well as agreements between the RK Government and international organisations on issues of the preparation and implementation of the NEAP/SD Project in Kazakstan, the NEAP/SD Center under the MEBR was established to formulate and implement the Project.

The Center coordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures, international and other organisations to prepare and implement the NEAP/SD of the Republic of Kazakstan.

The Center's targets are:
- identifying environmental priorities for the Republic of Kazakstan;
- preparation and implementation of action plans (programmes and projects) to solve priority problems;
- involving the public to the NEAP/SD preparation and implementation process(in cooperation with the Coordinating Working Group).

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) .

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a coordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures

4. Finance: Contribution to NEAP of UN is $ 102,500, of government is $ 414,000 and of Institute of Ecology and Sustainable Development is $ 7,500.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
The Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Signed in 1992.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter
Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) coordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for the atmosphere protection. It coordinates activity on environmental assessment of power plants, and industry, and transport. The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on monitoring of SO2, NOx, dust and other Hazardous substances emissions, deforestation, desertification and climate changing, analyses their impact on health risk.

An Agreement on Cooperation in Implementing Rolling Framework Program for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kazakstan was signed on the 31 of March. Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) are responsible for protection of the atmosphere. Recent instruments are the licensing system for polluting activities determining emission limits for pollution, regulations of atmosphere protection control, methods of damage calculation and payment determination for air pollution.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a coordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: 3,79 billion tenge were expended on atmosphere protection in 1995.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995	
CO_2 emissions (eq. thousand tons)			446	
SO_x "			1132.9	
NO_x "			233.4	
CH_4 "		5.7	2.1	
Consumption of ozone depleting substances (Tons)				
Expenditure on air pollution abatement in US$ equivalents (million)	29.8	60.1	18.7	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) coordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for the planing and land resources management . The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on monitoring and stimulate activity on rational use of land resources. Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) are responsible for rational use of land resources.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a coordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: 0,2 billion tenge were directed to mineral resources protection in 1995.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 11: COMBATING DEFORESTATION

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Forests area in Kazakstan is 24.5 million hectares, that is 3.8% of Republic area. 95 % of forest area is protected and other used for forest production. 50% of forests land is used as pastures. 1,320 cases of forest fire took place in 1995 and 163.5 thousand hectares were affected by pests. Recreation work was made on 35.3 thousand Hectares of territory in 1995. Protection of forests is very important in combating desertification and drought. Scientific program "Sustainable conservation and rational use of biodeversity of forests and vegetation resources of Kazakstan" was developed by Forest Committee and Academy of Science in order to realise statements of Convention on biodeversity. The Center of Nationa' Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) collects and analyses information on the forests in order to assess damage from deforestation and to co-ordinate activity of Forest Committee and other local agencies, public organisations and business structures. Forest problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD), Forest Committee are responsible for forestry sector.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1995	
Forest Area (Km^2)				
Protected forest area	831.7	856.7	919.4	
Roundwood production (solid volume of roundwood without bark in mill m^3)				
Deforestation rate (thousand m2)	1833	1735	716	
Reforestation rate (Km^2/annum)	83.8	82.6	35.3	
Cases of forest fires	432	629	1320	
Areas of forest fires (Ha)	709	1329	22540	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 12: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: COMBATING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa was signed in 1994.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter Climate in Kazakstan is distinctly continental with frequent drought so 179.9 million Hectares or 60% of the territory of Kazakstan occurs in large desertification. Further environmental degradation will lead to irreparable losses of biodeversity, loss of agriculture production and living conditions for Kazakstan will deteriorate.

National Activity Program on Combating Desertification in Kazakstan was developed by Ministry of Ecology.

The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) is going to continue information collection, assessment damage from desertification, to develop measures and to co-ordinate activity directed towards combating desertification.

Deserts problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD)are responsible for the sustainable development of arid regions and for co-ordination of activities directed toward combating desertification.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Temporary creative group with specialists from ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: Grant UNEP - project "Investigation and desertification report development in Kazakstan" - $25,000, grant UNEP - "National Activity Program on Combating Desertification" - $40,000, UNEP - $60,000.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1997	
Land affected by desertification (Km^2)			179.9	
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 13: MANAGING FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Mud flows, landslides and avalanches inflict a lot of damage in the mountains of Kazakstan. The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) is going to collect information, to develop measures and to co-ordinate activity directed toward the prediction of mud flows, landslides and avalanches. The Center of NEAP/SD is also going to study glaciers and their influence on climate change.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:
No information.

3. Major Groups: Local agencies, public organisations.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Since the number of agriculture products has decreased this has also led to a corresponding decrease of pesticides and nitrates on environment of Kazakstan. But there are some cases of nitrate in Almatinskaya oblast, Mangistauskaya oblast, Kokshetauskaya oblast and others.

The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) collects and analyses information on pollution, land erosion and pasture degradation in order to best decide the most efficient way the land can be used or to return to its former state.

Agriculture problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Agriculture, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Local agencies, public organisations.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1985	1990	Latest 1994	
Agricultural land (Km^2)	35796.1	35182.1	31671.8	
Agricultural land as % of total land area	13.1	12.9	11.6	
Agricultural land per capita	2.3	2.1	1.9	
	1989/90	1992/93	Latest 199_	
Consumption of fertilizers per Km^2 of agricultural land as of 1990				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
The Convention on Biological Diversity was signed in 1992.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
No information.

Additional comments relevant to this chapter
There are about 2.3 % of protected areas in Kazakstan. The development of data bank of nature resources is under way. There are 835 spices of animals and birds in Kazakstan, 229 of them are in the Red Book.

The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) collects and analyses information on biodeversity in order to develop measures and to co-ordinate activities directed toward biodeversity protection and increase of animals number.

Biodeversity problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) are responsible for biodeversity and genetic resources forests protection ..

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a coordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organizations and business structures

4. Finance: Expenses on wild animals and birds reproduction protection were 53402.9 thousand tenge.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1992	Latest 1995	
Protected area as % of total land area		2.3	
	1990	**Latest 1995**	
Number of threatened species		229	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD)Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment. The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) also studies the international experience and develops technologies of animals, plants and resources protection.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD)

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF THE OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS, INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, AND COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

There are three big lakes on the territory of Kazakstan: Aral Sea, Caspian Sea and Balhash lake. Approximately 1.4 million people in Kazakstan are affected by one of the most acute environment disasters in the world. Manifestation of this crisis include desiccation of the Aral Sea, environmental degradation in the upper and middle water shed/ especially deforestation, soil erosion, and increase vulnerability to large-scale landslides; and distraction of wetlands, loss of livehoods, and gradual increase of poverty and illness among those living in deltas of Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers.

Aral Sea Basin Program includes various activities to develop sustainable water and related land management strategies.

Main problem of Caspian Sea is the fluctuation in water levels. It has increased the threat of water pollution through the inundation and realise of hazardous industrial wastewater stored in stabilisation ponds close to the water 's edge. In Kazakstan , the expanding Caspian Sea flooded a large stretch of farmland in the country and poses serious threats to the country ports, power, and oil industries. As the result of pollution the rich Caspian Sea fisheries are throated too.

Caspian Sea Environmental Program was developed by the World Bank and UN program in order to identify activities of countries and co-ordinate international donors.

Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) is going to co-ordinate activities directed toward Caspian and Aral problems.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. **Decision-Making Structure:** Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) are responsible for the protection of seas and solving sea problems.

2. **Capacity-Building/Technology Issues:** Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. **Major Groups:** governments, ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. **Finance:** No information.

5. **Regional/International Cooperation:** GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Catches of marine species (metric tons)				
Population in coastal areas				
Population served by waste water treatment (% of country's total population)				
Discharges of oil into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of phosphate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Releases of nitrate into coastal waters (metric tons)				
Other data				

Chapter 17 (Oceans) Continued:

Check the boxes in the column below left: ·
For level of importance use:
*** = very important
** = important
* = not important
N = not relevant

Check the boxes in the column below right:
For level of implementation use:
*** = fully covered
** = well covered - gaps being addressed
* = poorly covered
O = not covered
N = not relevant

TABLE I. THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATING MECHANISM FOR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	a. Preparation and implementation of land and water use and siting policies.	
	b. Implementation of integrated coastal and marine management and sustainable development plans and programmes at appropriate levels.	
	c. Preparation of coastal profiles identifying critical areas including eroded zones, physical processes, development patterns, user conflicts and specific priorities for management.	
	d. Prior environmental impact assessment, systematic observation and follow-up of major projects, including systematic incorporation of results in decision-making.	
	e. Contingency plans for human induced and natural disasters.	
	f. Improvement of coastal human settlements, especially in housing, drinking water and treatment and disposal of sewage, solid wastes and industrial effluents.	
	g. Periodic assessment of the impacts of external factors and phenomena to ensure that the objectives of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas and marine environment are met.	
	h. Conservation and restoration of altered critical habitats.	
	I. Integration of sectoral programmes on sustainable development for settlements, agriculture, tourism, fishing, ports and industries affecting the coastal areas.	
	J. Infrastructure adaptation and alternative employment.	
	K. Human resource development and training.	
	L. Public education, awareness and information programmes.	
	M. Promoting environmentally sound technology and sustainable practices.	
	N. Development and simultaneous implementation of environmental quality criteria.	

TABLE II. TECHNOLOGY (MARINE ENVIRONMENT)

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment, as well as to reduce the risk of long-term or irreversible adverse effects upon it.	
	B. Ensure prior assessment of activities that may have significant adverse impacts upon the marine environment.	
	C. Integrate protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development p-licies.	
	D. Develop economic incentives, where appropriate, to apply clean technologies and other means consistent with the internalization of environmental costs, such as the polluter pays principle, so as to avoid degradation of the marine environment.	
	E. Improve the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in developing countries, so as to contribute to reducing the degradation of the coastal and marine environment.	
	F. Effective monitoring and surveillance within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of fish harvesting and transportation of toxic and other hazardous materials.	

TABLE III. SEWAGE RELATED ISSUES

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Sewage related problems are considered when formulating or reviewing coastal development plans, including human development plans.	
	B. Sewage treatment facilities are built in accordance with national policies.	
	C. Coastal outfalls are located so as to maintain acceptable level of environmental quality and to avoid exposing shell fisheries, water intakes and bathing areas to pathogens.	
	D. The Government promotes primary treatment of municipal sewage discharged to rivers, estuaries and the sea, or other solutions appropriate to specific sites.	
	E. The Government supports the establishment and improvement of local, national, subregional and regional, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control effluent discharge. Minimum sewage effluent guidelines and water quality criteria are in use.	

TABLE IV. OTHER SOURCES OF MARINE POLLUTION, THE GOVERNMENT HAS:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Established or improved upon, as necessary, regulatory and monitoring programmes to control emissions, including recycling technologies.	
	B. Promoted risk and environmental impact assessments to help ensure an acceptable level of environmental quality.	
	C. Promoted assessment and cooperation at the regional level, where appropriate, with respect to the input of point source pollutants from the marine environment.	
	D. Taken steps to eliminate emissions or discharges of organohalogen compounds from the marine environment.	
	E. Taken steps to eliminate/reduce emissions or discharges or other synthetic organic compounds from the marine environment.	
	F. Promoted controls over anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorous that enter coastal waters where such problems as eutrophication threaten the marine environment or its resources.	
	G. Taken steps to develop and implement environmentally sound land-use techniques and practices to reduce run-off to water courses and estuaries which would cause pollution or degradation of the marine environment.	
	H. Promoted the use of environmentally less harmful pesticides and fertilizers and alternative methods for pest control, and considered the prohibition of those found to be environmentally unsound.	
	I. Adopted new initiatives at national, subregional and regional levels for controlling the input of non-point source pollutants which require broad changes in sewage and waste management, agricultural practices, mining, construction and transportation.	
	J. Taken steps to control and prevent coastal erosion and siltation due to anthropogenic factors related to, inter alia, land-use and construction techniques and practices.	

TABLE V. ADDRESSING CRITICAL UNCERTAINTIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE. IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAMME AREA THE GOVERNMENT IS CARRYING OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

LEVEL OF IMPORTANCE	ACTIVITY AS DESCRIBED IN AGENDA 21	LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION
	A. Coordinating national and regional observation programmes for coastal and near-shore phenomena related to climate change and for research parameters essential for marine and coastal management in all regions.	
	B. Providing improved forecasts of marine conditions for the safety of inhabitants of coastal areas and for the efficiency of marine operations.	
	C. Adopting special measures to cope with and adapt to potential climate change and sea-level rise.	
	D. Participating in coastal vulnerability assessment, modelling and response strategies particularly for priority areas, such as small islands and low-lying and critical coastal areas.	
	E. Identifying ongoing and planned programmes of systematic observation of the marine environment, with a view to integrating activities and establishing priorities to address critical uncertainties for oceans and all seas.	
	F. Research to determine the marine biological effects of increased levels of ultraviolet rays due to the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer.	
	G. Carrying out analysis, assessments and systematic observation of the role of oceans as a carbon sink.	

TABLE VI. RATING OF ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR AND MARITIME TRANSPORT SECTORS IN THE SMALL ISLANDS DEVELOPING STATES (SIDS)

AIR TRANSPORT	RATING	MARITIME TRANSPORT	RATING
1. Frequency (external flights)		1. Frequency (external shipping)	
2. Frequency (in-country flights)		2. Frequency (in-country shipping)	
3. Cooperation at regional level in air transport and civil aviation		3. Cooperation at regional level in shipping	
4. Cooperation at international level		4. Cooperation at international level	
5. Economic viability of national air line		5. Economic viability of national shipping line(s)	
6. Economic viability of regional air line		6. Economic viability of regional shipping line (s)	
7. national level training in skills for air transport sector		7. National level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
8. Access to training in skills for air transport sector within the region		8. Regional level training in skills for maritime transport sector	
9. Access to international training for air transport sector		9. Access to international training for maritime transport sector	
10. Supportive of ICAO			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Kazakstan is supplied by fresh surface and underground water. In 1995 the annual withdrawal of water from rivers was 28.81 km3, 22.24 km3 of water were used and 5.52 km3 were lost. Discharge of waste water was 7.07 km3: 5.78 km3 in surface water, 1.27 in special ponds and 0.02 in underground waters. Water resources are polluted with various chemicals of industrial-agricultural origin. Pollution problems are particularly severe in vicinity of urban and industrial centers where adequate and fully operational wastewater treatment facilities do not exist either for municipal or industrial effluents.

Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for the water resources rational use and protection. It co-ordinates activity on environmental assessment of power plants and industry. The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on monitoring of water pollution, analyses their impact on health risk.

An Agreement on Cooperation in Implementing Rolling Framework Program for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kazakstan was signed on the 31 of March. Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) are responsible for water resources protection.

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: Grant of Germany government for Project "Environmental water use" - $ 1.5 million in 1996.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Fresh water availability (total domestic/external in million m^3)				
Annual withdrawal of freshwater as % of available water				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT: Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for control and management of toxic chemicals and dangerous products. The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on substances distribution and analyses their impact on health risk. Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.	

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

KAZAKSTAN

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

- **Basel Convention**

Additional comments relevant to this chapter

It has been estimated that 800 million tons of hazardous wastes are generated in Kazakstan every year, and nearly 17 billion tons of these waste are presently being held in landfills in the country. While there is no comprehensive inventory of ranking as to risk they pose to human health, hazardous waste are disposed of primarily in unlined landfills that are not well-managed. Moreover, there is little systematic waste recycling by the industry. The presence of such metals as gold, platinum, vanadium, and copper in some of this waste indicates the need for cleaning up the landfill sites and introduction resource recovery.

Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for control and management of hazardous wastes.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Generation of hazardous waste (t)				
Import of hazardous wastes (t)				
Export of hazardous wastes (t)				
Area of land contaminated by hazardous waste (km^2)				
Expenditure on hazardous waste treatment (US$)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement control and management of solid waste dumping and directs activity towards waste recycling.

Pollution problems are particularly severe in vicinity of urban and industrial centers where adequate and fully operational wastewater treatment facilities do not exist either for municipal or industrial effluents. Of the nearly 1,200 major industrial enterprises in the country, less than half have functioning pre-treatment facilities. Municipal wastewater is commonly treated in unlined lagoons, which received untreated or poorly treated industrial effluents as well. Approximately 8 billion cubic meters of wastewater is presently being held in lagoons in 8 major cities, causing contamination of surrounding soil as well as surface and groundwater resources through overflow and seepage.

The Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities directed towards waste water management and supplying the population with sewerage. The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on monitoring of water pollution, analyses its impact on health risk.

Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD)are responsible for forests protection .

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

	1980	1990	Latest 1995	
Generation of industrial and municipal waste (t)		220311.9	223639.4	
Waste disposed(Kg/capita)		11.5	13.0	
Expenditure on waste collection and treatment (US$)				
Waste recycling rates (%)				
Municipal waste disposal (Kg/capita)				
Waste reduction rates per unit of GDP (t/year)				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT: The problem of radioactive waste is very serious in Kazakstan as there are a lot of uranium mines in Kazakstan. Also between 1949 and 1989, 470 nuclear devices were detonated in the Semipalatensk range which occupies an area of some 1.8 million hectares in the oblasts of Semipolatensk, Pavlodar, Karaganda, East Kazakstan. Archival materials now indicate that there were exposure levels one hundred times above permissible levels. The epidemiological studies indicate high level s of cancer, and mental illness among the people in the region.

Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD) co-ordinates activities of ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures to implement work for control and management of radioactive waste. The Center of NEAP/SD collects information on monitoring of radioactive waste analyses its impact on health risk.

Ecological problems, projects and activities will be discussed and priorities will be identified at the Republic Seminar.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

1. Decision-Making Structure: Ministry of Ecology, Center of National Environmental Activity Plan for Sustainable Development (NEAP/SD).

2. Capacity-Building/Technology Issues: Kazakstan is ready to establish National Cleaner Production Center (NCPC) within the framework of NEAP/SD Project approved by the RK Government. The NEAP/SD Center is capable of serving as the nexus for research and dissemination of cleaner production process for major industrial sectors. The NCPC will serve a co-ordinating and catalytic role in regard to cleaner production. Their activities cover four areas: in-plant demonstration, training, information dissemination, and policy assessment.

3. Major Groups: Ministries and departments, local agencies, public organisations and business structures.

4. Finance: No information.

5. Regional/International Cooperation: GTC,UNDP, World Bank, TACIS, OECD, UNDP, HIID, UNEP/GRID, UNDP, UNIDO/UNEP.

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS

AGENDA 21 CHAPTERS 23-32: MAJOR GROUPS

The role of major groups are also covered under the various chapters of Agenda 21. The following is a summary of main objectives outlined in Agenda 21. Please check the appropriate boxes and describe briefly any important steps or obstacles.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	
Ch. 24: GLOBAL ACTION FOR WOMEN TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was	
24.a Increasing the proportion of women decision makers.	
24.b assessing, reviewing, revising and implementing curricula and other educational material with a view to promoting dissemination of gender-relevant knowledge. Curricula and educational material	
24.c formulating and implementing policies, guidelines, strategies and plans for achievement of equality in all aspects of society including issuing a strategy by year 2000 to eliminate obstacles to full participation of women in sustainable development. Policies/strategies etc.	
24.d establishing mechanisms by 1995 to assess implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women	
Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page): No information.	

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 25: CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

25.a establishing processes that promote dialogue between the youth and government at all levels and mechanisms that permit youth access to information and opportunity to present their views on implementing A21.

Describe their role in the national process:

25.b reducing youth unemployment

25.c ensuring that by year 2000 more than 50% of youth -- gender balanced -- have access to appropriate secondary education or vocational training.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 26: RECOGNIZING AND STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

26.a establishing a process to empower indigenous people and their communities -- through policies and legal instruments:

26.b strengthening arrangements for active participation in national policies

26.c involving indigenous people in resource management strategies and programmes at the national and local level

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

Ch. 27: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: PARTNERS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

27.a developing mechanisms that allow NGOs to play their partnership role responsibly and effectively.

27.b reviewing formal procedures and mechanisms to involve NGOs in decision making and implementation.

27.c promoting and allowing NGOs to participate in the conception, establishment and evaluation of official mechanisms to review Agenda 21 implementation.

27.d establishing a mutually productive dialogue by 1995 at the national level between NGOs and governments.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 28: LOCAL AUTHORITIES' INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF AGENDA 21.

28.a encouraging local authorities to implement and monitor programmes that aim to ensure participation of women and youth in local decision making.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 29: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF WORKERS AND THEIR TRADE UNIONS.

29.a full participation of workers in implementation and evaluation of A21.

29.b (By year 2000, (a) promoting ratification of ILO conventions; (b) establishing bipartite and tripartite mechanism on safety, health and sustainable development; (c) increasing number of environmental collective agreements; (d) reducing occupational accidents and injuries; (e) increasing workers' education and training efforts.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

30: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

30.a increasing the efficiency of resource use, including reuse, recycling, and reduction of waste per unit of economic output.
30.b encouraging the concept of stewardship in management and use of natural resources by entrepreneurs.
List any actions taken in this area:

30.c increasing number of enterprises that subscribe to and implement sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

STATUS REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY MAJOR GROUPS AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

Ch. 31: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNITY.

31.a improving exchange of knowledge and concerns between s&t community and the general public.
Scientific community has already established ways in which to address the general public and deal with sustainable development.

31.b developing, improving and promoting international acceptance of codes of practice and guidelines related to science and technology and its role in reconciling environment and development.

Brief comments on this chapter not already described in chapter 35 (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

Ch. 32: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF FARMERS.

32.a promoting and encouraging sustainable farming practices and technologies.

32.b developing a policy framework that provides incentives and motivation among farmers for sustainable and efficient farming practices.

32.c enhancing participation of organizations of farmers in design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

Brief comments on this chapter (maximum 100 words) (please, do not exceed this page):
No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Financial resources and mechanisms are also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national financial policies, domestic and external (including ODA)

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
No information.

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BUDGET TO ADDRESS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

NEW ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS:

ELIMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNFRIENDLY SUBSIDIES:

ODA policy issues

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
ODA funding provided or received (Total US$million)						
	Average for 92-93		Average for 94-96			
Net flow of external capital from all sources as % of GDP						
Other data						

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY, COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building is also covered under each sectoral chapter of Agenda 21 where relevant. This summary highlights broader national policies and actions relating to chapter 34.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT ON LINKS BETWEEN NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORKS/SYSTEMS:

No information.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

• **Describe any work being undertaken at the national or local level regarding efforts to promote clean production processes and/or the concepts of eco-efficiency. These processes may include training, preferential financial arrangements, information dissemination and changes in legal or regulatory frameworks.**

No information.

• **Provide information on the adoption of environmental management systems. National reaction to environmental management system standards such as the ISO 14000 Series and others. Please note efforts made at the national level to promote their adoption and the creation of certification infrastructure in order to facilitate access to these standards to local industry.**

No information.

• **List and describe programs or work under way to facilitate the transfer of ESTs to small and medium sized enterprises. Please note efforts to facilitate access to financial resources and other transfer strategies.**

No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH NEEDS AND PRIORITIES: No information.	
STEPS TAKEN TO ENHANCE SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING, IMPROVE LONG TERM SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT, BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY:	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS			
		Year	
Number of scientists, engineers and technicians engaged in research and experimental development	#	19--	
Total expenditure for research and experimental development (US$eq.)	$	19--	
Other data			

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

NATIONAL PRIORITY:

STATUS REPORT:
No information.

a) Reorientation of education towards sustainable development

b) Increasing public awareness

c) Promoting training

ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS:

FINANCING AND COST EVALUATION OF THE LABOUR ACTIVITIES:

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1990	Latest 199-	
Adult literacy rate (%) Male				
Adult literacy rate (%) Female				
% of primary school children reaching grade 5 (1986-97)				
Mean number of years of schooling				
% of GNP spent on education				
Females per 100 males in secondary school				
Women per 100 men in the labour force				
Other data				

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

National capacity building is also covered under sectoral chapters.
Donors: You may wish to describe here how Agenda 21 has influenced your ODA policies in this area.
Developing countries: You may wish to describe any new national mechanisms for capacity building - and any changes in technical cooperation.

NATIONAL PRIORITY:	
STATUS REPORT ON NATIONAL ENDOGENOUS CAPACITY BUILDING: No information.	

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Ch. 38: Brief summary of any particular UN System response affecting this country/state:

No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

Ch. 39: International Legal Instruments are covered under the relevant sectoral chapters. This is a listing of major agreements/conventions (not already covered) entered into and relevant to Agenda 21:

No information.

AGENDA 21 CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING

This chapter is also covered under sectoral and other chapters of this profile. The matrix below gives an overview of how national authorities rate the available information for decision making.

Rating of available data and information suitable for decision-making

Agenda 21 Chapters		Very good	Good	Some good data but many gaps	Poor	Remarks
2.	International cooperation and trade					
3.	Combating poverty					
4.	Changing consumption patterns					
5.	Demographic dynamics and sustainability					
6.	Human health					
7.	Human settlements					
8.	Integrating E & D in decision-making					
9.	Protection of the atmosphere					
10.	Integrated planning and management of land resources					
11.	Combating deforestation					
12.	Combating desertification and drought					
13.	Sustainable mountain development					
14.	Sustainable agriculture and rural development					
15.	Conservation of biological diversity					
16.	Biotechnology					
17.	Oceans, seas, coastal areas and their living resources					
18.	Freshwater resources					
19.	Toxic chemicals					
20.	Hazardous wastes					
21.	Solid wastes					
22.	Radioactive wastes					
24.	Women in sustainable development					
25.	Children and youth					
26.	Indigenous people					
27.	Non-governmental organizations					
28.	Local authorities					
29.	Workers and trade unions					
30.	Business and industry					
31.	Scientific and technological community					
32.	Farmers					
33.	Financial resources and mechanisms					
34.	Technology, cooperation and capacity-building					
35.	Science for sustainable development					
36.	Education, public awareness and training					
37.	International cooperation for capacity-building					
38.	International institutional arrangements					
39.	International legal instruments					
40.	Information for decision-making					

Additional Comments	

STATISTICAL DATA/INDICATORS				
	1980	1993	Latest 199-	
Number of telephones in use per 100 inhabitants				
Other data				